

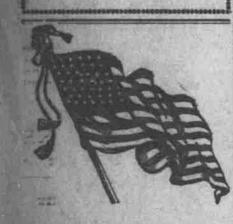
120 YEARS OLD

Telephone Calles
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ilmands Office, Room 2, Murray
of Telephone 216. del, Baturday, June 10, 1916.

The Circulation of Bulletin

Bulletin has the largest solution of any paper in Bastern necticut and from three to four as larger than that of any in veich. It is delivered to over of of the 4,055 houses in North and read by ninety-three per t. of the people. In Windham delivered to over 900 houses. Putnam and Danielson to over 10, and in all of these places it considered the local daily. starn Connecticut has forty-towns, one hundred and sixty-postoffice districts, and sixty free delivery routes. The Builetin is sold in every wn and on all of he R. F. D. stes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION



naught was given to methods which build put a quick and to it.

It is therefore necessary that those who are willing to so disregard regu-lations as to dispute a crossing with a locomotive and invite death to themsolves as well as those with them should be made to stop it by imposing the penalty of the law if they are un-willing to profit by the experience and actions of others, though it is a question when the fixing of light fines will be sufficient to accomplish the refor-

GERMANY'S LOSSES. After a week's delay and following a determined attempt to make it appear that Great Britain has been covering up the loss of some of its big battle-ships, Germany makes the admission that two of its warships which had not been previously mentioned were lost in the naval combat off Jutiand, thus adding \$9,000 to the tonnage of the Garman mavy which went down at the German navy which went down at that time. This is in substantiation of the British claim that Germany has been covering up its losses in that fight, and this it admits when it declares that it was done for military reasons, but even with this new addition to the vessels sunk there are still ships which Great Britain claims to have sunk about which Germany has said nothing. It has not admitted that they were lost and it has not denied it, but in view of the fact that it has pleaded guilty to hiding some, it is impossible, in view of the British claims, to consider it other than probable that it is refraining from admitting others.

Some people talk of friends who are "like bread and butter and peaches and cream." These must be substantial friends, friends who contribute to your mind thoughts of comfort no one can rob you of. The one who can tell you so sincerely that you believe a sweet sleep followed by a gradual awakening when one becomes mentally conscious of the presence of sweet and loving influences; to scenes so familiar he has to be told that mortal life bear commenced—that life beyond is harmonious, sweet and satisfying." There are friends who can tell you so sincerely that you believe a sweet sleep followed by a gradual awakening when one becomes mentally conscious of the presence of sweet and loving influences; to scenes so familiar he has to be told that mortal life been commenced—that life beyond is harmonious, sweet and satisfying." There are friends who give us the hope which abides, who can obtain that fire death that he say that they were lost and it has not defined it, but in view of the fact that it the German navy which went down at

THE MAN WHO TALKS

The man who originated this maxim. The maxim who is simply waiting to must have been an advertiser. Any man who is simply waiting is rusting, and whatever is rustings is wasting, and whatever is rustings is wasting, and whatever is rustings is wasting away. The things which come to a man who waits depend threely upon an what he is waiting for. The men who waste material might not make it possible to cut melons but it ought to show some profit and bring about no little relief.

STOPPING RECKLESSNESS.

It may seem a little strange that a woman, whose auto was struck by a train, thrown to one side, the occupants thrown out and somewhat injured and the car damaged, should be brought into court and fined on the complaint of the rediread, but that is what he have a struck has been an advertiser. Any must have wasted this maxim. The man who is simply welling to him who waits have waited for political office, or for an inhertiance, or to realize upon an unendorsed promisory rate, are not likely to take stock in this sentiment. It may be a boom for patience, for the patient waiter is no loser, we have been told, but patience frequently gon

plaint of the railroad, but that is what happened and that is what has been found to be necessary if a lot of the reckless driving which is indulged in is zoing to be stopped and other lives saved.

The Long Island railroad which was the complainant in this case has figured in a great number of crossing fatalities. There are many dangerous points where the highways cross the tracks, which the company has endeavored to protect by campaigns of education, by the erection of gates and the placing of guards, and yet there continues to be a serious disregard for the responsibility which rests to a certain degree upon the individual at such points.

It is therefore necessary that those

It is a pity the marriageable young women do not realize that while good looks may catch a man it takes more than sweet words to hold him. It takes a pretty good bill of fare and efficient management to change a house into a home; and it doesn't take much of a wrench to change it into some-thing worse which begins with h. A home has to have something divine in it, and the man seldom plays that part, for he was only designed for an

said to be inadequate for an offensive but they appear to be able to get a fee out of Greece every now and the purplied for advancement of the purple it is opposed to the demonstration of the purple it is oppo

the price of commodities, it is immine to overlook the statement in a made by the United States it service when it discloses the it is now considered possible that the British cruiser Hampshire was sunk year at the sawmills sunk by a British mine. Can it be that it was another of the sad blunders to supply the constantly intended to conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended of conserving such respect to supply the constantly intended to the sad blunders of the sad

EARLY NORWICH EMIGRANTS

Ising expeditions from Norwich.

A number of Norwich pioneers went north, after the freely of peace, in 1968, to Nova Scotia, which was open to emigrants, its farms and townships being thrown into the market and advanturers being anxious to take possession of the vasated seats of the sciled Arcadians. By the treaty, this territory was confirmed to the English who grasped it. The provincial government caused it to be distributed into towns and sections, and lots were offered to actual settlers on easy terms.

The inhabitants of the eastern part of Connecticut, and several citizens of Norwich in particular, entered largely into these purchases, as they did also into purchases, made at the same period, of land on the Delaware

River.

The proprietors held their meetings at the town-house in Norwich, and many persons of even small means were induced to become subscribers, in the hope of ultimately bettering their fortunes.

The townships of Dublin, Horton, Falmouth, Cornwallis and Amherst were settled in part by Connecticut abiding peace. Men who are dying today by scores of thousands are not
dying in vain—a better world to live
in will be their legacy to future generations.

It is a pity the marriageable young

abiding peace. Men who are dying toemigrants. Sloops were sent from
Norwich, and also from New London,
with provisions and passengers. One
craft in a single trip carried 137 settlers from this county. The second
Capt. Robert Denison, history tells us,
was among the amigrants.

Norwich as well as other towns of Connecticut, was taxed with the support of a certain number of the French Neutrals, the sad and greatly abused people, who, in 1775, were driven from their homes in Acadia, or Nova Scotia, as Longfellow has so beautifully narrated in the story of Evangeline, by it in the story

One of the noted pioneers from Norwich was Col. Durkee, whose name is doubtless perpetuated in that aromatic thoroughfare now known as Durkee Lane—which is some time going to be worthier. Its. namesake! John. Durkee was a native of Windham, but settled in Norwich early in life. He served upon the frontier, against the French, in several distinct expeditions, and later held the rank of major in the militia. He kept an inn, cultivated a farm—probably on land which is now Franklin street, and was often engaged in public business.

After the repeal of the Stamp Act, he became interested in the purchase made by the Susquehannati Company in Pennsylvania.

Against this seanty hand of settlers the Pennamites, or Pennsylvania claimants to the valley, soon appeared in considerable force and an obstinate contest for popassation of the land followed. Major Durkee was at one time carried to Philadelphia as a prisoner, but when released, with true Norwich grit, returned to the site of the difficulties.

After a long and stormy experience the Connecticut party won out sufficiently to keep possession of their settlements.

Wilkenbarro, a name compounded from those of John Wilkes and Col. Barre, English politicians who had sepoused the cause of America in the days of the Stamp Act—was one of the towns founded by the Connecticut emigrants. As John Durkes, of Norwich, had been a strenuous partisan on the side defended by the English crators, hesides being a leader of high authority in the Connecticut party, it is probable that the town is indebted to him for its name.

At any rate, it is a significant fact that one of the nephews of Durkee who figured in the events of this period had the given name of Barre.

Major Durkee afterwards returned to Norwich, and the trouble with England increasing, he gave up the idea of moving to the western widerness. His brother Robert remained in Wyoming, and was one of those who lost their lives in the fearful Indian massacre of July 3, 1776. His name appears on the commemorative montiment erected in the Wyoming Valley.

As time went on, Major Durkee was promoted to the comand of a regiment, taking part in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Trenton and Monmouth. He was also with General Sullivan in the expedition against the Six Nations. His healst gradually falled, and in 1780, he resigned his command. He was succeeded by Lieut. Colonel Thomas Grosvenor, of Pomfret.

He died May 29th, 1782, before the return of peace. He was only in his 54th year.

with the provided of the provi and pocket saloons.

When games were played here Sunday afternoons in the past the roar could be heard all over the village.

A MOTHER.

Plainfield, June 9, 1916.

THE WAR PRIMER By National Geographic Society

El Arish, one of the world's forgot-ten places until the English bembard-ed it a few days ago, is the subject of a war geography builetin, issued to-day by the National Geographic So-city from its Washington headquar-ters, which says:

'With its large square fort and bat-tlemented walls, El Arish presents a much more formidable and imposing appearance, viewed from the Mediter-ranean to the north and from the Des-

The higher motive that should constrain us to courtesy is a recognition of our brother's right to it. We should grant him what we should like to get were we in his place. The Golden Rule contains the last word of manners, as it does on most of the other laws of living.

Courtesy becomes then not alone a sort of business capital but a Christian grace and duty. To the churches of Asia the Apostic Peter wine: "Be pitting, be courteous!" It is a fitting admonition and deserves to rank with the other solidan precepts that we associate with the morality of the New Testament. For "courtsous" means "of the court" and those who serve in the court of the King of all the earth should give evidence in their everyday conduct of being familiar with the usages of royal society.

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Wauregan Block

A good many people will agree with the Venerable Archdeacon Hadson Stuck of Alaska, who in his Columbia baccalaurents sermon, attack professional phyanthropy as worked out in research laboratories by political economists and psychological pedagogues, and urged the students to keep always before them the personal human touch in their relation to mankind. That is a good word, strongly and opportunely spoken. — Waterbury American.

A year ago the best kind of lamb could be obtained for about 25 to 25 cents. Now it is 28 and 36 cents and in some markets 40 cents a pound, But delicate people in every family require this delicate food in some style, now as before. Some day, perhaps, we will think out a social condition in which all such needs will be satisfied. Possibly Connecticut, with its hundred hills, fit only for sneep grazing, will give that protection and encouragement that will make the growing of lamb profitable to the farmer and reasonable to the consumer. Now is a good time to start a little straight thinking! How much a dollar will buy is just as important as how many dolars a man can earn a day. And the problem is of just as much interest to the merchant as to the man who has a family to support.—Firidge-port Standard.

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